NEW YORK HERALD. JAMES GORDON BENNETT,

PROPRIETOR AND EDITOR. PPICE N. W. CORNER OF NASSAU AND FULTON STE

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

BROADWAY TREATER, Broadway-IRRIAND AND AMERI-WIBLOUS GARDEN, Broadway-Muss Pynn-Bannen or Sevilar. SOWERT THEATRE, Sowery-JOESO JUN-PANILY

MURTON'S THEATRE, Chambers street-THE MAN OF WALLACK'S THEATRE, Broadway-THE MAN OF MANY WOOD'S MINSTRELS, 444 Brondway.

BUCKLEY'S BURLESQUE OPERA HOUSE, 599 Broad-MECHANICS' HALL, 4:2 Brondway-Phor. Macallister ACADEMY HALL, 663 Broadway-Barrie of Bunger

New York, Thursday, November 1, 1835.

The News.

The steamship Baltic is now in her twelfth day out from Liverpool. The strong westerly winds which have recently prevailed account for her unusually long passage. The disturbed state of financial afairs in Europe, and the probable receipt of intelligence of the bombardment of Odessa by the allied fleet, contribute to make her arrival anxiously look-

Lieut. Parke, of the topagraphical engineers, with his surveying party, arrived at San Antonio, Texas, on the 16th ult., from the west. This party has been in the field since November 22, 1854. The months of June and July were spent in the examinatoin of that extensive and almost desert country which borders the Gila river. According to the published rebeen highly successful in his explorations, which go to prove that the line examined near the thirty-second parallel is the shortest and easiest route to California, requiring no tunnelling, there being no steep ascents, and goods can be carried over the whole route; and by avoiding Tuscan and striking for the Gila the long and dreaded jornada of ninety miles may be avoided. Even as a wagon and emigrant route, the new one propo. sed and travelled by Lieutenant Parke will save distance and fatigue to animals, as the facilities for obtaining grass and water are superior to the commission boundary route, or Colone Cook's trail. By proceeding almost due west from Cook's Springs, by Ojo de Vacca, a series of vallies running north and south is reacned, bounded by short ranges which can be travelled round, these valleys looking round into each other, and tending northwest to the Gila river, which may be struck where the fertile little valley of San Pedro meets that river. In this course every mountain range is avoided, and a country well supplied with gamma grass is travelled over.

Interesting news from Australia, dated at Melbourne August 8, and Sydney August 17, is published in our paper to-day. The Chinese who had gone to the colony early were astonishing the bankers and government by shipping large amounts of gold direct to their native country. Many of them had also gone home quite rich with their valuable dust and ore about them. The Spanish Consul had proposed a plan for a large emigration from he south of Spain to Australia to the Legisla ture, which was well received. The report from the new diggings was favorable. Several very large nuggets had been found. The Italian opera was about to be duly inaugurated at Victoria, Melbourne and Sydney, under the auspices of Miss Catherine Hayes. The fluctuations in the flour market still continued and caused much anxiety. Dry goods and boots and shoes went off well.

Details of news from New Mexico to the 29th of September may be found-in another part of to-day's paper. The majority given for Gallegos, delegate Congress, was ninety-nine; but the election would be contested, on the ground of illegality in some of the counties. Elias T. Clark had been appointed Territorial Treasurer, vice Charles L. Spencer, resigned. Gov. Merriwether had been to Abiquie to negotiate treaties with the Indians, who had become tired of war, and desired to live on friendly terms with the whites.

A full account of the trial of fire engines at the Crystal Palace yesterday is given in another column. No. 13, of Brooklyn, proved to be the most powerful machine. A concourse of people,

Our correspondent at Key West represents the ealt yield of the present season to be less than ten thousand bushels-scarcely sufficient to defray the expense of keeping the works in repair.

Dealers in cotton yesterday were waiting for the receipt of later foreign news, due by the Baltic. The rales were restricted to about 700 a 800 bales. at steady prices. The stock is much reduced, and tends to limit transactions. Plour declined about 121 cents per barrel on State and western common and medium grades. Wheat advanced from two t five cents per beshel, and corn also advanced about one cent per bushel. Pork was more active without change of moment in prices. Coffee was dell. The market for sugar was without material change, while sales were light. The stock of hogsheads in this market is 11,439, against 3,919 at the same period in 1854, and 23,499 boxes against 10,737 The sales of sugar, however, during the month of October nest have been anusually light for the season of the year. Freights were steady but engagements moderate, as shippers were wait ing for later foreign news.

THE MAINE LAW REPUBLATED ON THE PACE-Fic.—The people of California and Washington Territory have just repudiated the Maine law at the polls. In California, the majority against the Probibitory law was about five thousand, or ten per cent of the whole vote of the State. In Washington, the noes exceeded the ayes by one hundred in a vote of twelve hundred. We believe that the law has been repudiated in every State this year where it has gone to the people on a direct issue, and in Maine, where it has had a fair three or four years' trial, it has been thrown overboard without ceremony. We must arrive at the conclusion that the coercive temperance game has been played out at last.

SOMETHING FOR THE SUFFERERS BY THE BUR-LINGTON MASSACRE .- A few days since, in Lancaster. Pennsylvania, a widow of the name of Wilson recovered four thousand dollars damages from a railway company, for the loss of her husband, whose death was caused by the breaking of a rail. Another Pennsylvanian has recovered five thousand dollars for injuries received by the upsetting of a stage coach. Now here are two cases where all due care was used-there was no culpable haste to save a few minutes of time-no forgetting to sound the signal of danger-no single track meanness on the part of a corporation rolling in wealth-yet the plaintiffs recovered round sums. The question that occurs to us is this-If these persons recovered so much when there was no criminal carelessness or despicable meanness on the part of the carriers, what ought the unfortunate sufferers by the Burlington massacre to receive? We hope they will think about it before they accede to any terms of settlement. The victims and their survivors owe a duty to their fellow men, and it is to be hoped that they will listen to no comprortise.

Prince John Van Buren's Speech at Albany-

The speech of Prince John Van Buren at Albany, which we published exclusively yes terday merning, was the best thing, by all odds, which has been brought out during eur present State canvass. It is a crack speech, a remarkably interesting speech—in fact, under all the peculiarly perplexing circumstances of the case, it is a perfect jewel of a speech, and ought to exalt the Prince among all magnacimous soft shells full five hundred per cent above the par standard of "squatter sovereignty."
We don't allude to the funny observations of

the Prince upon the liquor question; nor to his facetious remarks upon Mat. Brennan and the Know Nothings; nor to his caustic commentaries upon Seward, Horace Greeley and Henry J. Raymond, Gen. Nye, Mr. Stanton and such: nor to his anti-slavery reminiscences of Daniel S. Dickinson; nor do we refer to his remarks concerning Mr. Peckham, John Wheeler and the Nebraska bill; nor to the fog bell of the Evening Post-upon all these interesting subjects the Prince, to be sure, touches with the hand of a skilful master of the piano, ranning over the keys with a perfect abanden, but "discoursing most eloquent music" all the while. The great feature of this happy speech at Albany is that branch of it which defines the nice distinction between President Pierce and the administration at Washington. It is here that even we of the HERALD owe out especial thanks to the Prince; for we had supposed down to last Tuesday evening that Franklin Pierce and the administration at Washington were pretty nearly the same thing. But since the reading on Wednesday morning of the Prince's nice and sensible distinctions we fully appreciate the extent of our great mistake in this business.

It is clear that the Prince has found mos satisfactorily that the Kitchen Cabinet and their organ, the Union, are the administration while Franklin Pierce is nothing more than the President of the United States, de jure. The Prince proves that the President, from the appointment to the best of his offices of such men as Gen. Dix, Mr. Fowler, our Postmaster, and other Van Buren men of the Buffalo platform, is with the bona fule Van Buren soft shells; but from the assault of the Cabinet organ upon all those gentlemen and their principles, including the President himself and his "Scarlet Letter," we have the proof that the administration is opposed to the President. The Prince assures us, too, that this is not the first, but the second or third time that the administration has stood out in opposition to the President. At present, this division in the federal government is upon the White House succession. The President is for Mr. Pierce, and the administration is for Mr. Buchanan. Accordingly, while poor Mr. Pierce gave to the Prince at Washington all the comfort in his power, it was overwhelmed by the superior weight of the administration against him, including Marcy, who is shifting his sails to catch the passing wind on Pennsylvania avenue.

This explains the mystery of the " milk in the cocoa nut," and the ex-communication of the Prince from the democratic church by the Cabinet organ. Marcy wishes to shove Mr. Pierce and the Prince overboard, and the Kitchen Cabinet wish to make an opening-a half shell opening-in New York for Buchapan But mark the results. The New York de-mocracy will not take their oysters this time on the half shell, and the Prince assures us that whatever Mr. Pierce may lose, the adminstration will be defeated; and yet the democracy will be triumphant. This may seem paradoxical to plain people, but still the explanation is perfectly consistent with the imbroglio between the Prince and the President on the one side, and Marcy and the administration on the other.

The late visit of the Prince to Washington vas a good thing, for it has resulted in thes lucid expositions concerning the soft shells, the President and the administration, without which we should have gone into the election next Tuesday all in the dark. Now, through the agencies of telegraphs, railroads and fast horses, all the people of the State, including Herkimer and old benighted St. Lawrence, may be thoroughly illuminated upon these three important points: First-that the President is a friend and devotee of the Van Buren Buffalo party. Secondthat the administration is opposed to the President; and thirdly, that in no possible event can the success of any party or faction in this election be considered a victory either for Mr. Pierce or the administration. Spread the information. A certified copy from the latest authorities.

EVIDENCE OF PRIESTS IN CRIMINAL CASES-PRIVILEGES OF THE CONFESSIONAL. - In another column will be found the report of the murder case which has just been tried in Richmond. Va., and which, owing to some novel features that it presented, seems to have excited a good deal of interest. It appears that the accuseda man named Cronin-had grounds for believing that his wife had become too intimate with a person named Byron, and in a fit of rage, caused by finding the latter in company with her, he inflicted on the unfortunate woman severe injuries, of which she sickened and died. Previous to her decease she made several statements denying her culpability, and affirming that she was persecuted by the attentions of Byron without there existing any favorable disposition towards him on her part, and that at the moment ber husband discovered her with him, she was actually sheltering herself from his pursuit. On the part of the defence, the Rev. Mr. Teeling, a Catholic clergyman, was called, who stated that the deceased had denied her guilt to him, in her husband's presence, and that on finding her about to make, in the usual sacramental form, a confession, he ordered the husband to leave the room, Questions were then put by counsel to lay a ground for the introduction of this confession as evidence; but it appeared from the statement, not only of Mr. Teeling, but of the doctor who attended the deceased, that there was no reason to suppose that she felt herself in extreme danger when she made it. In declining to answer to the interrogatories put to him in connection with her confession, Mr. Teeling took occasion to enter upon a lengthened exposition of the doctrine and discipline of the Romish church, and declared that no power on earth-not even the Pope himself-could induce him to divulge the statements made to him under the seal of that sacrament. The energy of his language and the elaborate character of his explanations, caused a great sen-

sation in court; and the scene, according to

the description given of it in our report, reminds one somewhat of the effect of those bursts of fanatical eloquence with which the reformers of old were in the habit of electrifying their hearers.

The decision given by Judge Meredith on the pointe raised by counsel, however conformable they may be to the tolerant spirit of our institutions, seems to us to be not quite sound in law. He ruled that no foundation had been laid for the introduction of the woman's confession; but not content-with this, he takes the extra-judicial course of deciding in the affirmative the question-not properly before bim-that a priest enjoyed the privilege of exemption from revealing what was communicated to him in the confessional. He based this latter opinion on two cases stated to have been decided in the English courts, in which even declarations made by Catholics to Protestant ministers were held to be inadmissible, though the clergymen, not regarding their confessions as sacramental, were willing to disclose all that was communicated to them.

We apprehend that the cases in question were decided in Scotland, and not in England. and that they presented some other features than those thus briefly stated. The law of England and Ireland, unlike that of Scotland and other countries subject to the Roman law. does not regard penitential confession to a priest in the light of privileged communications. It is the same with the law of this country, except when the common law is superseded by the statute law of the different States. By the law of New York, for instance. (sec. 2 Revised Statutes, 406, 72.) it is enacted that no minister of the gospel, or priest of any denomination whatsoever, shall be allowed to disclose any confessions made to him in his professional character in the course of disci pline enjoined by the rules or practice of such denomination." In the commencement of last year a decision was rendered to this effect in our own courts in a case almost identical in its features with that of Cronin. A similar statute exists in Missouri, but we are not aware that it has yet been adopted by Virginia or any of the other States of the Union. Should we be right in this assumption, the decision of Judge Meredith would be manifestly unsound in law, however much it might be consonent to our notions of religious toleration.

The Young Troubles of Australia-Immigra

It appears that the young colonists of Aus tralia are destined to their share of troubles in peopling their new country. The early settlers of America, we are told, did not know which was the greater evil, to lack hands to dig the soil, or to introduce into their new home foreigners whom they judged would make bad neighbors and mischievous citizens. Thus while Kieft and Stuyvesant in New Netherlands were holding out promise after promise, and the Dutch West India Company was offer ing free passages, free land, and tools and cattle to stock it with, to such as chose to emigrate to their portion of the continent, the rigid men of Massachusetts were even refusing hospitality to those who did not profess the "true Christian religion," all New England was shutting its door against the Quakers, and even Virginia would not suffer "Papishers" to spend more than five days within the Province.

The Australians appear to be passing through this stage of their existence. On the one side, their country offers capacities for ten-fold the labor which it contains; on the other, they find that they have already among them a class of foreigners who are a loss rather than a gain.

These last, it must be mentioned, are the Chinese. They have flocked to Australia in such numbers that they constitute already an important body in the State, and exercise no small influence on the market price of labor. Thus we find it stated in an Australian journal that cotton may probably be grown in certain regions of the continent, the great objection-the cost of production-being likely to be obviated by the increasing immigration of Chinese, who are willing to work for next to nothing. At the same time, moderate as their expectations are, they spend so little that after a few years labor they contrive to save a small fortune, which they invariably remit to China. In one journal before us we find it mentioned that passengers by the Nile for Hong Kong had paid duty on 170 ounces of gold which they were taking away with them. A day or two before the paper stated that "shipments by Chinese immigrants amounted on the aggregate, in one day, to 1,228 ounces;" and another statement mentions the export to China per the Vigilant at 4,762 ounces. It is not surprising that the Australians should begin to ask themselves whether the country derives any benefit at all from a class of laborers who, while they disturb the natural proportions of labor and demand for it, make no return to society by using the wealth they gain in the place where it is amassed. No country can prosper where it is the rule for any extensive class of the people to hoard up money until they have made a fortune and then go abroad and spend it; this is the worst kind of absenteeism, and the recent report to the Legislature of California. in which it is seriously stated that the Chinese emigrants are a curse instead of being a blessing, and that it devolves upon the Legislature to devise means actually to protect the State against their inroads, does them no injustice. and only reflects the honest opinion of sensible men on the subject. The Australians do not yet seem to have gone so far as to think of excluding the Chinese from their country. But if vessels bound for Hong Kong continue to carry home four thousand ounces at a time, the immigration will increase, and the Coolies will soon drive all other labor out of the market, and drain the country of the capital neces sary for its developement. This, of course, will not be tolerated, and, possibly a precedent may be afforded the embarrassed Legislature of California for expelling the Chiaese, and prohibiting their future importation save

under new and peculiar conditions. While these questions are arising on one side, some noise is made on another by the Spanish Consul—the last person in the world one would have expected to hear of in Australia. He, it seems, was directed by his government to ascertain what advan-Australia would hold out to Spanish emigrants over the United States and the Spanish colonies in America. The government officials politely referred him to the published regulations respecting foreign immigrants in general, and declined to make any difference in favor of Spaniards. This by no means satisfied the Consul, who strangely enough seems to have imagined that the Aus-

tralian government would be willing to provide work for the Spanish immigrants from the day of their arrival-so little de these continental Europeans dream of independence He even found a member of the Australian Assembly to bring the matter before the House, and to argue that it would be so great an advantage for the colony to have the Spaniards settled within it, that a trifle might be paid to each to encourage them. The matter is taken up by a writer in one of the local journals and handled with some ability. He shows that the Spaniards whom the government seeks to get rid of are the old Carlists of the northern provinces, who are obnoxious to Isabella's government; that at home they are ignorant, idle, bigoted, and devoid of enterprise; that they are rabid Catholics, while the colony is mostly Protestant; in short, that they would be as great a nuisance as the Chinese. It appears, however, that this sentiment, is not that of the ruling powers. And we must not be surprised if we hear that Spain, which the geographies tell us is a large thinly peopled country with some twelve or thirteen millions of inhabitants, where there used to be far more, is so troubled by a superfluous population that she has been obliged to ship off her peasantry to Australia, like cattle, at so much a head.

Of course the colony is thriving or there would not be so much anxiety to get there. Politics are quiet once more, the home government having enough to do, for the time, with the Russians. The gold supply keeps up; according to the official returns, the shipments for the first six months of the year 1855 were fifty-seven tons twelve cwt., equal in round numbers to \$27,500,000, while California during the first nine months of the same year has only shipped \$31,697,631.

GEN. SCOTT AND HIS BACK PAY-MEAN CON-DUCT OF THE ADMINISTRATION .- Several of the morning papers having announced that, after a delay of more than eight months, General Scott's claim to the back pay &c., of a lieutenant-general from the capture of Vera Cruz, the date of his brevet-now amounting for the eight or nine years to some forty thousand dollars-had been fully allowed at Washington, brought about the veteran, yesterday forenoon, troops of congratulating friends. We have just seen one of that crowd. who himself had quite an audience in the street, who represents the General as most indignant at the final decision, as it gives him only about a fourth of the above amount so justly claimed by him, and which pittance he will, we learn, reject with disdain, as was clearly foreseen and desired at Washington.

If we are rightly informed, Attorney General Cushing decided that the rank, pay and emoluments of lieutenant-general were all, by the recent law, in favor of Gen. Scott, revived and re-established as they severally attached to ex-President Washington in 1798-'9; but that Secretary Davis, a bitter personal enemy of Gen. Scott, has had the influence to defeat the intention of Congress to the extent above stated.

WASHINGTON NEWS .- We publish a copious mass of information from Washington in our special correspondence of this morning's issue. The statements concerning the intrigues within and without the kitchen, for the succession, are very curious and suggestive. Marcy's position on the Danish Sound difficulty, and Seward's late visit to Washington, are satisfactorily accounted for; and the new from Madrid, including the official programme of Mr. Dodge, is exceedingly interesting. We commend the whole dish to the digestion of our politicians and readers generally. The pot is beginning to simmer at Washington : but it will boil terribly with the meeting of Congress, when the most horrible ingredients will be thrown upon the surface. Awful times are coming. Stand firm.

ENGLISH OPERA-THE PYNE AND HARRISON TROUPS.-After a season of unprecedented length and wonderfully sus pany is drawing to a close. To-morrow night Louisa Pyne takes her benefit. It is unnecessary for us to predict that it will be something more than is contemplated by the theatrical acceptation of the word. It will be a

regular ovation. No foreign artist that has visited our shores, with the exception of Jenny Lind, has ever succeeded in so com-pletely establishing a home in the hearts of the American public as this admirable vocalist. She came amongst as heralded not only by the fame of great talents, but that reputation of high principles and correct conduct which, unfortunately, is not always the concomitant of artistic emmence, but which, with a people like us, will always prove a strong recommendation to support. One of the most affectionate and devoted of daughters, she would not yield her consent to the tempting inducements held out to her to visit this country unless on the condition that the was to be accompanied by her parents - both, we regret to say, confirmed invalids. In her professional tours since her arrival here, they have invariably travelled with her, her affect tion, as well as her delicate sense of propriety, rendering their society indispensable to her. We mention these facts because they bring out into polder relief the virtue and amiability of a character which we have instinctive ly learned to love and esteem from such slight evidence as the stage affords us. It is but the homage due to th union of qualities which we rarely find combined in a profession offering greater temptations than prizes. It is to be hoped that the public will, on Friday next, manitest their sense of its justice by thronging in crowds to Niblo's, to pay a farewell compliment to an artist whose services have conferred upon them so much gratifica-

It is a feature of some interest in the career of this troup that it was reserved for it to bring out the first America: opera that has ever been produced. For the effective man-ner in which it was put upon the stage, and the success which it has had, the composer is in a great degree in debted to the taste and judgment of that excellent artist Mr. Harrison, who spared neither trouble nor expense in rendering it worthy of so interesting an occasion as the inauguration of a national opera. How he succeeded or readers can testify. Notwithstanding the prejudice which, unfortunately, exists against native musical talent, "Rip Van Winkle" has had a greater share of success than the most sanguine friends of the composer anticipated for it.

We trust that the professional tour which this excel lent troupe are about making through the South and West, will be as fruitful in triumphs and pecuniary re wards as their last season here. Should it prove other wire, we can only say that the good people of those reglons have no ear for the appreciation of really fin

ANOTHER OCEAN LINE OF TRESCRAPS. -Since the partial fai'ure of the attempt to lay the submarine tele at Point au Basque, public attention has been direct ed to the other route proposed, via Greenland, Iceland and the Farce Islands. Mr. Horace B. Tebbets of this city, has obtained the exclusive right from the government of Denmark, to land cables on the shores of its dependencies, and the Philadelphia Board of Trade has recently passed a resolution calling upon govern-ment to send out a surveying, exploring and sounding expedition, to explore the coasts and waters of the coun tries above named. Our many might be much more pro tries above named. An any might be much more pro-diably employed than it is generally, and such an expe-dition as that proposed by the Board of Trade would be useful, even if no telegraph cables were ever laid.

Another Prize Figur.—Another pugilistic display is to come off on the Canada side of the river, within the course of two weeks. The "knock down" is to be between Sweetsman and Dutch Sam, both belonging to this city, and lighters by profession. The amount op is \$600.—Buffulo Courier, Oct. 30.

THE LATEST MEWS. BY ELECTRIC AND PRINTING TELEGRAPHS.

From Washington. Gen. Scott's back pay—the late violation of the neutrality laws, etc. Washington, Oct. 30, 1855.
Lieut. General Scott will receive upwards of \$10,50

back pay, by virtue of his brevet appointment, dating from March 29, 1847, or about \$1,300 a year additional to

his pay and emoluments as Major General.

Commodore Paulding eft here this afternoon, to join his fing ship, the Potomac, at New York, which sails for the West Indies shortly.

The whole number of applications for bounty land war-

rants, at the Pension offices, under the late act, is 222, 800, and of warrants issued, 50,043. The applications are now decreasing, only 5,500 having been received du

Nothing has been heard from the British governm respecting the representations of our government to it concerning the violations of our neutrality laws by English officials in the matter of enlisting troops for the

Gov. Seymour on the Stump.

SYRACUSE, Oct. 31, 1855. Governor Seymour addressed the democracy this after noon, and John Van Buren this evening, at Wieting Hall. The place was crowded.

Massachusetts Polities.

Bosron, Oct. 31, 1855. Messrs. Rufus Choate, George S. Hilliard, and Peleg W. Chandler, addressed the whigs in Fancus Hall this even-ing. The hall was crowded to its utmost capacity, and the enthusiasm was ahead of anything yet witnessed in

Later from Havans. NEW ORIEANS, Oct. 30, 1855.
By the Granada we have Havana dates to the 27th inst., but the news is wholly unimportant. Destruction of a Ferryboat by Fire.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 31, 1855.
The steamboat Mariner, belonging to the West Jer systems at an array, belongs to the west servery Ferry, was totally destroyed by fire at 2 o'clock this morning, while lying at her wharf at Camden. The Company had just completed some repairs upon her, and the fires were kindled under her beilers yesterday for the first time. The loss is \$25,000. Insurance \$10,000.

Fire in Buffalo.

Buffalo, Oct. 31, 1855.

The machine shop of the Buffalo Car Works was burned last night. Loss \$10,000-fully insured.

Disaster to the Ship Gossamer. Bostos, Oct. 21, 1855. The ship Gossamer, which lelt Boston on Monday nigh in tow of the steamer Achilles, for New York, struck on

Pollock Rip, this morning, but get off at 4 o'clock this afternoon and proceeded on her way. Steamer Exchange Burnt. New ORIEANS, Oct. 30, 1855. The steamer Exchange was destroyed by fire to-day in Red River, with 250 baies of cotton on board. No lives

were lost. The Alabama at Sayannah.

The steemship Alabama, from New York, arrived here

Markets.

Markets.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK BOARD.

PRILADELPHIA STOCK BOARD.

Our stock market was steady this morning at the following rates:—Fenneylvaria State Ds. 83½; Reading Railroad, 42½; Long Island Railroad, 42½; Morris Canal, 13; Fenneylvania Railroad, 42½.

New fair sugar is selling here at 6½c. a 6½c. Flour is quoted at \$8.44 a \$8.50. Corn, 70c.

Flour—Sales 3,200 barrels at \$8.75 a \$9 for common to good State, and \$9 a \$9.25 for common to fancy Western. Inclewheat flour \$2.50, and dull. Wheat and corn, no sales. Barley—Sales 24,000 bashels at \$1.25 for two rowed, and \$1.25½ a \$1.26 for feur rowed. Oats—45c. for State and Western. Ryc—\$1.21 a \$1.22 in the street. Whiskey—Cale 136 barrels at 40½c. Recolpts by canal to-day.—5,159 barrels flour, 6,519 bashels corn, 10,540 bushels at \$1.25 for two rowed, and \$1.25½ a \$1.26 for feur rowed. Oats—45c. for State and Western. Ryc—\$1.21 a \$1.22 in the street. Whiskey—Cale 136 barrels at 40½c. Recolpts by canal to-day.—5,159 barrels flour, 6,519 bashels corn, 10,540 bushels artery, 10,530 bushels so that yellow flow for the street. Whiskey—Cale 136 barrels flour, 6,519 bashels prime white.

Flour quiet. Market very firm. Supply light. Sales \$00 bbls. at \$8.75 a \$9 for good to fancy Ohio, and \$9.55 for choice fo extra do. Wheat rather dull. Sales 3,600 bushels with the figure, at \$2.10; 3.00 bushels at \$1.50. 2,000 bushels prime white Michigan, at \$2.10; 3.00 bushels at \$4.50. Corn dull. cales \$0.00 bushels at \$1.50. Harley very Srm. Sales 1,200 bushels at \$1.25. Whiskey active at \$1½ a \$8c. Lake imp ris for the 24 hours ending noon to-day is—Flour, 1,620 bushels; cats, 73.000 bushels.

Interesting from Washington.

Interesting from Washington.

Washington, Oct. 30, 1855.

New Fork Politics—John Cochrane Up, John Van Burer Down-Democratic Intrigues for the Presidency-Very Curious-No Chance for Pierce-Buchanan Leading the Way-Marry Bringing Up the Rear-The Danish Ques--Santa Anna's Ass Socard's Visit and Its Object-Extraordinary News from Spain-Mr. Dodge's Instructions, de., de.

John Cochrane may now be considered as the administration fugleman of New York. He has the car of the Kitchen Cabinet, while the Prince has only the good wishes of Mr. Fierce, which, detached from the Ki amounts to nothing. The Prince, in fact, is considered as floored. This is what Marcy has been striving to ac-complish, and he can now console himself that the last of the Van Burens is overboard. His great difficulty now is to get Dickinson out of the way; but his next move to bring the softs upon the hard platform will, he expeets, make a clean job of it. Marcy will swear to any thing for a hold upon the plunder. Meantime John Cochrane has the duty assigned him of weeding out of your Custom House all the Van Buren soft shells who cannot sing the shibboleth of squatter sovereignty for Kansas

already marked out for execution by way of a beginning Be it further understood that Cochrane is the agent o Marcy in this business, while affecting to "carry the President in his arms." A man with two strings to his bow is comparatively safe.

Among the Presidential cliques here, there are three or four, in other respects deserving of notice just now— the Pierce clique, the Buchanan clique, and the Darks clique. Pierce is doing his very best to carry water on both shoulders, and to keep himself and his Van Buren followers within reach of the Cincinnati Convention-the Buchanan clique are working the half shell movement in New York, and the Jeff. Davis Senatorial movement in Mississippi; their ticket is Buchanan and Jest. Davis, or Buchanan and Wise, but Pavis first, for Wise is a very singular fellow, and apt to take his own course-so they are a little afraid of him. The Dallas movement is in opposition to Buchanan; but the latter clique are strong while, Dalla is weak, and the Kitchen have fixed upom a compromise, which is the transfer of Dallas to Eogland on the return of Buchavan. This, it is supposed, will satisfy Dallas, and get him completely out of the way. A remarkable feature of the Pierce movement for a

second term is this :- It is supported by the democrati-officeholders here under his eye, while the outsiders, from all parts of the country, are for a new shuffle and deal of the cards, from the President down to the deputy postmasters of five hundred a year. And this thing alone will swamp Mr. Pierce at Cincinnati, though in the meantime he should acquire Cuba and annex the whole of Mexico and Central America; for the outside demoeracy, faciliding the old national hunkers of all sections intend to have a share in the division of the spoils in 1857. The outsiders, any day, can beat the insiders, ten to one, and they have rever failed to do it since the death of Gen. Jackson. Old Hickory, in 1840, procured a second nomination of Van Buren; but what was the result? Precisely the same that would follow another momination of Mr. Pierce. Hence the confidence of the Buchanan men, and the hopes even of old Mr. Marcy. Gen. Cass, Douglas, Bright, Hunter, and such, seem to be among the tide waiters of the honr— the Virginia and Pennsylvania elections having placed Wise and Buchanan a head and shoulders above them all The only other man of the old set that holds anything like a chance, at present, is Diskinson; but he has yet to ranquish or to conciliate Marry before he can see daylight, for the Cincinnati Convention will take some outsider, as in 1844 and 1852, rather than risk the experiment of sacrificing New York, as in 1848. Here, again, Pierce fails, and Marcy and Cass and Douglas volun-

tarily retire.

I understand that the Cabinet have virtually decided to reject the Congress of Nations on the Danish Sound question, but to accept the mediation of Russia. Marcy says: "I am informed that the Congress of Nations is but a device for patching up a peace with Russia, and that the time for that has not yet arrived." Besides, he wishes, if Possible, to make a little capital on the Danish question, on his own account; and so he is working up a warlike paragraph on the Sound dues for the Preddent's

message.

Gen. Cushing has at last decided that Gen. Scott is a titled to his back pay, according to the act of Congress, making him a Lieutenant General. Magnanimous Caleb,

The agents of Aspinwall, Hargous & Co. are here look

The agents of Aspinwall, Hargous & Co. are here looking after shore two mittons assigned them by Santa Anna, from the three millions assigned them by Santa Anna, from the three millions at still unpaid to Mexico of the Gadsden money. A tremendous effort will be made to stop the meney from going to Mexico; but the treaty is positive, and Gunthe is milestoile. Look out for some extraordinary proceedings in this business, for the Kitchen Cabinet are on the scent.

Gov. Seward dropped in the other evening to see the lay of the land concerning the organization of the House. Beder is to be the test upon the Speakership, and every Northern man will be required to show his hand upon that issue in caucus. I understand that a correspondence is going on to that effect amount the Seward men now, so that when they gather in Washington the whole job will be found already cut and dried.

Some eurious information was received here by the last.

her country. But the retreat of Isabella has not been entirely beyond the reach of human woe, or struggle of ambition.

The numerous papers of the capital for a few days pass have been filled with the charges made against an editor, and the measurement of him for alleged libel on the sovereign, and equally, the imprisonment of the Private Secretary of Her hingesty for other misconduct. But the truth has not yet resched the world. The king has been taken in an attempt to revolutionize spain; his prioted manifestors have been discovered, and his sword, at the moment of drawing it as it were, has been wrested from his hand. The plan is known to the secretary of the Queen, but who were to have guided, and where they were to have risen, has not yet been made out, or it discovered, by prudently, perhaps, concealed by the officers of government from the people. The railying fautton is supposed to be of the priesthood and Carlists, but beyond that suspicion even the best informed pretend to know nothing.

Mr. Dodge, our minister at Madrid, it is here understood, is to keep perfectly quiet pending these disturstood, is to keep perfectly quiet pending these disturstoods of England and France, and to keep up a safe and intimate correspondence with the State department and with Mr. Buchanan on the subject. Mr. Dodge, otherwise, is to await the exact instruction of the capariment from time to time. The administration thus keeps hauled up close to the wind, with a very clear conviction that Cuba is indefinitely postponed.

Marine America The steamship Atlantic, Capt. West, sailed yesterday for Liverpool. She took out \$826,000 in specie and passengers.
Sup Bunding.—Messrs. Ch. pman & Dunbar have com-

menced building a ship at their yard, foot of North Se-cond street, Williamsburg. She will be 165 feet long, 37 feet breadth of beam, 2314 feet deep, and about 1,200 tons barthen.

City Intelligence.

New York Officials (Assertat—Introductors Letture—Dr. Mark Stevenson delivered last night, at the New York Medical College, Fourteenth street, a very interesting lecture, to a large audience, on the "pains, pleasures and responsibilities incident to professional life, with some general remarks on opthalmic surgery." It was the introductory to the fourth special course of Dr. S., which will be followed up henceforth till March. 1st, every Wednesday evening, at the New York Opthalmic Hospital, No. 6 Stuyvesant street, one of our most truly benevolent institutions. The lectures will be illustrated by models, pair tings, dissections and engravings on the pathology of the eye, and the profits from the course will be given to aid in the erection of a new building for the hospital. The pressure upon our advertising columns and the current news of the day debars us even from a sketch of the loctor's lecture last evening, or otherwise it would be the best assurance we could give of the instruction which will be furnished through the series yet to come.

Annual Celebration of the Alemni of Colemnia Octors NEW YORK OPTHALMIC HOSPITAL-INTRODUCTORY LECTURE

ANNUAL CREEBBATION OF THE ALEMNI OF COLUMNIA COL-LING.—A large and fashionable audience assembled in Hope Chapel last evening, to listen to the literary exer-cises which always take place at the return of every auclass which always take place at the return of every auniversary of the alcumi. These exercises consisted of an address by Professor Henry James Anderson, and a poemby S. Weir Roosevelt. The sunject of the address was, "The College a Unit. Alma Maior et Aliumni." Mr. Anderson, in the course of his remarks, paid a high tribute to the learning of the heauty of Columbia College, to the character of the institution, and to the graduates who had distinguished themselves in the various positions of hie. The cellege was one of the most venerable in the country, and might be looked upon with pride as one of its noblest institutions of learning. Mr. Anderson's address was listened to throughout with much interest, and was frequently interrupted by applause during its delivery. At its close, Mr. Roosevelt read his pour entitled "The Age of Progress" which was full of excellent hits at the isms and accuracities of the day. It is the highest praise we can give it to any that it was laughed at from beginning to can. When the exercises were concluded the audience or that portion of it consisting of the alcumi, adjourned to Fe alcurs salloon, where a supper was prepared for them, and the evening was spent in tensiting and speech making.

The Commissioners of Emeration.—At a meeting of the Beard of Commissioners of Emeration, held yesterday af-

Board of Commissions a of Emigration, held yesterday af-ternoon, a letter was received from the Hon. Wm. L. Marcy in relation to frauds committed on emigrants literating to come to this country, in the ports from which face sailed. It appears the Commissioners have taken measures to put a storto the depreciations of those who have plundered the emigrants and the Secretary of State assures them that he will second their efforts. From the weekly six ement it appears that the Commissioners sciences are nearly \$100,000 in dept. The value per per son, in money, of the arrivals at Castle Garden was \$57.

Hun Away Castatry.—James McDermott, a coachman in the employ of Mrs. Hornby, residing at the corner of Twenty-fifth street and Nieth avenue, was dangerously injured by being thrown from his seat. It appears that injured by being thrown from his seat. It appears that the team took fright, in Teach avenue, on Tuesday evening and ran with great speed until the excrise came in context with a cart loaded with brick. McDermott was by this cohision thrown from his seat and very severely injured. The horses continued their flight, but soon came in critact with an iron lamp post, where one of them was instantly killed. The other was secured, and with the broken carriage conveyed to the owner's stable. McDermott was taken to the New York Hospital.

FAIL FROM A SCAFFOLD.—Patrick Larkin, a mechanic, residing at No. 148 West Stateenth street, yesterday fell from a scaffold erected in the new church corner of Fourfrom a scale of the seventh avenue, and sustained a frac-ture of one leg and severe injuries of the spine. He was taken to the New York Hospital.

Fire in Sixth avenue.—About \$14 o'clock last night a fire broke out in the iron foundry of Small & Alden, in Sixth avenue, between Forty-sixth and Forty-seventh streets. The firemen were promptly on the spot and soon extinguished the flames. It originated on the scaffeld surrounding the cupon supposed to have been caused by the molten tron from the furnace, left on the ground by the workmen. Lyss about 50. No insurance.

First in Surrour fluxer.—A little before 9 o'clock last night a fire broke out in the third story of Hoc & Co.'s

machine and press manufactory. No. 10 Sheriff street. It orignated in the tool room, destroying a small portable forge and bellows. The firemen soon got water into the premises which extinguished the fire and damaged the presses, &c., to the amount of about \$200. Fully covered by insurance.

FIRE IN SEVENTH AVENUE -On last Monday morning, between 1 and 2 o'clock, a fire was discovered in the siquor store of John Feglin, No. 382 Seventh avenue, corner of Thirty-fourth street. It was discovered by Policeman Munson, of the Two-nieth ward, and a private-watchman. The coor was forced open and the flames were extinguished with a few pairs of water, without piving an alarm to the fee bell. The fire appears to have been the act of an ince diary. Mr. Beglin has an insurance upon his stock to the amount of 21,200 in the Hamilton Insurance Company. The case is under the Fire Marshal's investigation. ilquor store of John Peglin, No. 382 Seventh avenue,

THE LATE MURDER IN MOTE STREET.-Coroner Hilton yesterday concluded the inquisition upon the nody of Charles Cole, a colored man, who died from jojaries re-Charles Cole, a colored man, who died from lojuries recrived on Wednesday night of last week. The wife of decraved stated that he was brought home insensible onwednesday night, and on slightly recovering, told burthat he had been attacked and beaten by men belonging
to a slaughter house in Mott street, near spring street.
The police were not notified of the occurrence, and did not
know at the time of its having taken place. No vitnesses
could be found who knew anything about the affair, and
the men belonging to the slaughter house swore that
they knew nothing about it, and that the deceased to
their knowledge was not assaulted in front of the salablishment. The jury randoned a verdict of thesth from in
nine indicted by some person or persons unknown.
They also ask the Mayor to offer a reward for the approhansion of the guilty parties.

The LATE FATAL APPRAY ON SERPROMES—Coroner

THE LATE PATAL APPRAY ON SIMPROARIS - Coroner Gamble yesterday concluded his investigation in the case of Thomas Williams, the safter who was fatally stabled on last Friday night, during an affray on board the ship-Wm. Tapacots, and the following weedlet was rendered by the jury:—We find that death was caused by a wound inflicted by some person to us unknown. We ceasure the officers of the ship for not causing information of the occurrence to be sent on shore, and call upon the proper authorities to have them arrested on their return to take

Mr Accinety Ser. Do.—Mr. James warren as the boarding place. No. 34 East Seventeen h street, by taking pressive acid. It appears that though formerly in good circumstances, he had of late been row ucel, and a short time since berrowed \$50 of Monroe & Co., and they recently had him arrested on a charge of cotaluing it by take pre-succes. In a conversation will a friend on Tanaday evening, he alieded to the difficulty, and said that,